CHAPTER VII—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES.

(i) Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

General.

722. As livestock play a dominant role in the agrarian economy of the Country and the improvement of livestock is of primary importance in an agricultural State like Mysore, the policy of the Department mainly continued as heretofore to plan and organise the different animal Husbandry activities of the State which may be classified broadly under breeding, feeding, management and disease control.

723. Animal Husbandry practices vary vastly in the five integrated Karnatak areas. In order to introduce uniformity, emphasis was being laid to provide Veterinary aid on a greater scale in the areas transferred from the erstwhile Hyderabad and Madras States while in the rest, greater attention was being bestowed on Livestock improvement work.

Veterinary Institutions.

724. At the commencement of the year, there were 434 Veterinary Institutions including those opened and merged by the National Extension Service authorities. At the close of the year there were 486 veterinary institutions including those under the control of the National Extension Service authorities comprising of 26 hospitals, 163 stationary and one touring taluk dispensaries and 285 stationary and 11 touring rural dispensaries.

Contagious Diseases.

725. *Rinderpest.*—The State was free from Rinderpest disease during the year.

726. *Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.*—The incidence of this disease was rather heavy in Hassan, Dharwar, Coorg, and Belgaum districts. About 2,824 (3,288) villages were affected in which 9,471 (11,294) bovines and 22,889 (232) others were protected.

727. *Anthrax.*—Tumkur and Kolar were the most affected districts. Three hundred and sixty (423) villages were infected in which 778 (1,159) bovines and 1,437 (1,265) other animals were inoculated.

728. *Blackquarter.*—Three thousand eighty six (3,340) villages reported the incidence of Blackquarter disease. Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Tumkur and Hassan districts

ANIMAL HUSBAN. AND VETERI. SERVICES.

reported the largest number. To control these 7,50,110 (6,69,790) bovines were inoculated.

729. ***Sheep Pox.***—One hundred and seventynine (268) villages were affected by Sheep-pox disease, the largest number coming from Tumkur, Kolar, Mandya and Chitradurga districts. To control these, 58,920 (98,450) vaccinations were done.

730. ***Poultry Diseases.***—The prevalance of Ranikhet was reported from 899 villages and fowlpox was reported from 36 villages. To control their spread 8,67,008 and 9,028 birds respectively were protected against the diseases.

731. The statement below shows the details of mortality from several contagious diseases during the year :—

Diseases	...	...	1959—60	1958—59
Blackquarter	...	...	6,941	7,647
Sheep pox	...	...	635	1,322
Haemorrhagic Septicaemia		...	9,584	11,164
Anthrax	...	...	1,719	2,094

Cattle Fairs.

732. Owing to the favourable seasonal conditions that prevailed during the year, 205 (199) Cattle Fairs were held, where 11,40,809 (8,51,951) heads of cattle were estimated to have gathered. Temporary dispensaries were opened for providing veterinary aid to the cattle gathered at the fairs.

Slaughter houses Inspections.

733. Ninety two municipalities availed themselves of the services of the local Veterinary staff for the ante-mortem inspection of livestock before slaughter and inspection of meat in the existing slaughter houses.

Gosamvardhana Celeberations.

734. With the object of providing an interest among the private breeders to rear good livestock, Gosamvardhana week was celebrated during the winter months of the year throughout the State.

Foreign Training.

735. Two officials who were deputed to U. S. A. and two to Australia under T. C. M. and Colombo Plans respectively returned to the State after their training. The one who was studying M.R.C.V.S. at London also returned after the completion of the course. A veterinary Assistant Surgeon who was deputed to France for training in Veterinary Surgery continued his studies during the year.